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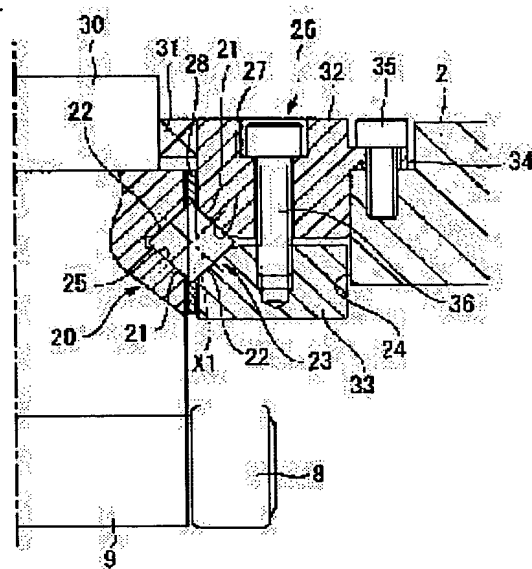
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(54) CAM DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a cam device for improving assembling accuracy of a bearing part and highly securing accuracy of outputting motion.

SOLUTION: In this cam device having a bearing for rotatably supporting a turret 9 in a housing 2 for outputting rotary motion to a cam mechanism such as a cam-follower 8 or inputting the rotary motion from the cam mechanism, and rotating while receiving a radial load and a thrust load, the bearing is formed of a cross roller bearing 20 composed of an outer race structure 26, an inside orbit part 25, plural rolling bodies 23 rolling between these outer race structure 26 and inside orbit part 25, and a cage 28 arranged between these outer race structure 26 and inside orbit part 25 and holding the rolling bodies 23, the outer race structure 26 is installed in the housing 2, and the inside orbit part 25 is formed in the turret 9 by a peripheral groove running in the rotational direction of the turret 9.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the cam mechanism equipped with the bearing which supports the axis-of-rotation object which rotates by the cam mechanism free [rotation] to a base material Two or more rolling elements which roll the above-mentioned bearing between the outside orbital section, the inside orbital section, the these outsides orbital section, and the inside orbital section, And the cam mechanism which considers as the cloth roller bearing which consists of a cage which is arranged between the these outsides orbital section and the inside orbital section, and holds this rolling element, and is characterized by forming either the above-mentioned outside orbital section or the inside orbital section by the circumferential groove which meets the hand of cut of the axis-of-rotation object concerned at the above-mentioned axis-of-rotation object.

[Claim 2] Two or more above-mentioned rolling elements are cam mechanisms according to claim 1 characterized by forming in the above-mentioned cage the flange which supports those rolling contact surfacees of rolling element along the path of insertion of these rolling elements while being inserted and held from a direction which is different in the above-mentioned cage, in order to change the sense of those rolling contact surfacees of rolling element that roll to the above-mentioned outside orbital section and the above-mentioned inside orbital section.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] this invention can improve the assembly precision for bearing, and relates to the cam mechanism which can secure the precision of movement outputted highly.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] If it is in a ***** cam mechanism about various kinds of movements, such as intermittent indexing movement, it is common for an input shaft, an output shaft, etc. which transmit rotation to be supported free [rotation] by two bearing prepared by separating an interval mutually in accordance with the shaft orientations, and to support thrust loading which acts on close, an output shaft, etc. by such composition, and a radial road. When supporting these input shafts, an output shaft, etc. in a high precision especially, the taper roller bearing is also used.

[0003] Cam mechanism 1a shown in drawing 20 and drawing 21 While forming the GUROBOI dull cam 5 in the input shaft 4 supported by housing 2 free [rotation] through the taper roller bearing 3 of a right-and-left couple To the output shaft 7 supported by housing 2 free [rotation] through the taper roller bearing 6 of an order couple by the arrangement which intersects perpendicularly with the input shaft 4 concerned The turret 9 which has the cam follower 8 which engages with the GUROBOI dull cam 5 is formed, movement conversion of the rotation of an input shaft 4 is carried out by the cam mechanism 10 of these GUROBOI dull cam 5 or cam-follower 8 grade, and desired movement is carried out to an output shaft 7.

[0004] Moreover, cam mechanism 1b shown in drawing 22 and drawing 23 is the same as that of the above-mentioned cam mechanism 1a about an input shaft 4, and the output shaft 7 is formed in the shape of [which surrounds the hollow cylinder part 11 of housing 2 center] a ring. In order to make thrust loading and the radial road which act on an output shaft 7 support to a housing 2 side in this cam mechanism 1b While making the 1st cam follower 12 prepared in the end face of an output shaft 7 along with the hoop direction **** to the peripheral surface 13 of housing 2 which meets the hand of cut of an output shaft 7 and making a radial road support, [many] The 2nd cam follower 8 which is prepared in the peripheral surface of an output shaft 7 along with the hoop direction, and engages with the GUROBOI dull cam 5 [many] It puts free [sliding between the GUROBOI dull cam 5 concerned and the annular shelf 16 of the housing 2 which was attached in housing 2 in the range in which it does not interfere and which dashes and meets a member 15 and this]. Even if it makes thrust loading support by this and is in such cam mechanism 1b, movement conversion of the rotation of an input shaft 4 can be carried out by the cam mechanism 10 of these GUROBOI dull cam 5 or cam-follower 8 grade, and a request can be made to exercise for an output shaft 7.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the way, the miniaturization of various parts and densification progress so that it may be represented by electronic parts in recent years, the precision prescribe to the cam mechanism used for these production facilities is also being set to very high level, and it is in the difficult present condition to meet such a demand in the

precision acquired with conventional equipment.

[0006] When a taper roller bearing was used, with the conventional bearing structure, in order to attach the bearing and bearing which are housing, an output shaft, a turret, and commercial elegance, the movement precision outputted from a cam mechanism could not be highly secured by accumulation of few processing errors, such as a flange formed in housing, an output shaft, etc., an assembly error, and these errors, but there was [include] a problem that rework and work called a re-encrypt had to be repeated repeatedly.

[0007] Here, the cause in which the once attached bearing causes a precision fall after that as one factor which cannot secure sufficient precision to bearing structure is explained.

** Crevice d is between the inner-ring-of-spiral-wound-gasket c insides of the bearing b which touches the axial appearance of an output shaft a, and the peripheral face of an output shaft a. Crevice d will be made, when the measurement of Bearing b is large and it attaches, even if the axial appearance of an output shaft a was a perfect circle and the inside of the inner ring of spiral wound gasket c of Bearing b was a perfect circle again, as shown in drawing 24. The center of rotation e of an output shaft a and the center of rotation f of Bearing b which rotate by movement obtained by the cam mechanism by this crevice d will shift. Since the position of Crevice d is also changed with movement of a load, friction will be produced between an output shaft a and an inner ring of spiral wound gasket c, and it will generate heat, and it not only cannot acquire a high movement precision by this, but will shorten an equipment life as a result. [0008] ** The axial appearance of an output shaft a is not a perfect circle. ** In order to avoid a problem, usually use an interference fit in many cases. However, even when it is small, when not a perfect circle but irregular and the axial appearance of an output shaft a attaches this to an output shaft a even if the inner ring of spiral wound gasket c of Bearing b was sufficient precision as shown in drawing 25, the same irregularity as the axial appearance of an output shaft a will appear in an inner ring of spiral wound gasket c, and the raceway surface h which a rolling element g rotates will be made distorted. Since the part which contacts to a raceway surface h strongly for this irregularity, and the part where contact is not obtained are made, and rotation is not stabilized for this reason and the center of rotation is not fixed, either, in case a rolling element g rolls a raceway-surface h top, movement precision is not highly securable, either. And wear will also be intense and a rolling element g and a raceway surface h will shorten an equipment life in the part which contacts strongly again.

[0009] ** Irregularity is in the inner-ring-of-spiral-wound-gasket c inside of Bearing b. As it is a pattern different from the above-mentioned ** and is shown before output-shaft a wearing of drawing 26 (a), and after output-shaft a wearing of (b), when irregularity is in the inside of an inner ring of spiral wound gasket c. Though the axial appearance of an output shaft a is a perfect circle, the heights of an inner-ring-of-spiral-wound-gasket c inside will be extruded by the output shaft a concerned, heights will be formed in the raceway surface h of the inner ring of spiral wound gasket c of an opposite side, irregularity will appear as a result in the raceway surface h of an inner ring of spiral wound gasket c, and the same problem as the above-mentioned ** is produced.

[0010] ** The end face i of Bearing b does not become right-angled to an output shaft a. Since Bearing b is fixed as shown in drawing 27, a flange etc. usually dashes and it is made to dash the end face i of Bearing b against Section j. When [this] Bearing b is dashed and it dashes against Section j, and it dashes, and the processing remainder is in Section j or dust, end powder, etc. have been put between it, Bearing b will be fixed in the state where it inclined to the output shaft a. The fall of the movement precision which happens as a result is similar with the situation of the above-mentioned **, cannot be in the state where the center of rotation f of Bearing b inclined to the center of rotation e of an output shaft a, and cannot obtain the stable rotation. The above is generated in a relation with the inner ring of spiral wound gasket c of an output shaft a and the bearing b attached to this.

[0011] And even if it used the high precision type bearing marketed in this way, it was difficult to secure highly the movement precision outputted from a cam mechanism according to various factors, and technical invention which can realize high degree of accuracy was desired.

[0012] Then, this invention was accomplished in view of this conventional technical problem, and

it is composed for bearing, it can improve precision, and it aims at offering the cam mechanism which can secure the precision of movement outputted highly.

[0013]

[Means for Solving the Problem] If it is in the cam mechanism of this invention in order to attain this purpose In the cam mechanism equipped with the bearing which supports the axis-of-rotation object which rotates by the cam mechanism free [rotation] to a base material Two or more rolling elements which roll the above-mentioned bearing between the outside orbital section, the inside orbital section, the these outsides orbital section, and the inside orbital section. And it considers as the cloth roller bearing which consists of a cage which is arranged between the these outsides orbital section and the inside orbital section, and holds this rolling element, and is characterized by forming either the above-mentioned outside orbital section or the inside orbital section by the circumferential groove which meets the hand of cut of the axis-of-rotation object concerned at the above-mentioned axis-of-rotation object.

[0014] Moreover, two or more above-mentioned rolling elements are characterized by forming in the above-mentioned cage the flange which supports those rolling contact surfaces of rolling element along the path of insertion of these rolling elements while they are inserted and held from a direction which is different in the above-mentioned cage in order to change the sense of those rolling contact surfaces of rolling element that roll to the above-mentioned outside orbital section and the above-mentioned inside orbital section.

[0015]

[Embodiments of the Invention] Hereafter, the operation form of this invention is explained in detail with reference to an accompanying drawing. As shown in drawing 1 - drawing 4 , the bearing structure with which the cam mechanism concerning this operation form is equipped is shown, and the cloth roller bearing 20 is used as this bearing structure.

[0016] Generally cloth roller bearing is formed the shape of a cylinder object, and in the shape of KORO. Make into a subject two or more rolling elements in which the rolling axial center has directivity, and along with the hoop direction, separate an equal interval in the annular crevice between the base materials for the rolling element of these plurality supporting an axis-of-rotation object and this axis-of-rotation object, and it is arranged in it. For example, it rolls between the inside orbital section with which the inner ring of spiral wound gasket attached in an inside axis-of-rotation object is equipped, and the outside orbital section with which the outer ring of spiral wound gasket attached in an outside base material is equipped. When a base material is located outside inside by the axis-of-rotation object, an inner ring of spiral wound gasket is attached in a base material, and an outer ring of spiral wound gasket is attached in an axis-of-rotation object. By cloth roller bearing, while inclining and arranging especially a rolling element so that the rolling axial center may tend toward the axis-of-rotation heart of an axis-of-rotation object, the inclination direction of those rolling axial centers is arranged by the rolling elements which adjoin each other again at a retrose. Moreover, between the axis-of-rotation object and the base material, in order to hold the rolling element which rolls among these, the cage is formed, and the basic structure of the above cloth roller bearing is known well.

[0017] If the above composition is explained according to this operation form, two or more rolling elements 23 formed in the ends of the cylinder-like rolling contact surface of rolling element 21 in the shape of [which has the flat end face 22 of a couple] a cylinder object Along with the hoop direction, an equal interval is separated in the annular crevice between the housing 2 which has the hole 24 which inserts the turret 9 of the shape of an axis equipped with the cam follower 8 as an axis-of-rotation object, and the turret 9 as a base material for supporting this turret 9, and it is arranged in it. And these rolling elements 23 roll between the outside orbital sections 27 with which the outer-ring-of-spiral-wound-gasket structure 26 of the shape of a ring attached in the inside orbital section 25 prepared in the inside turret 9 and the hole 24 of the outside housing 2 by surrounding the periphery of a turret 9 is equipped. Moreover, while inclining and arranging a rolling element 23 so that the rolling axial center x1 may go to axis-of-rotation heart x2 of a turret 9, and as the inclination direction of those rolling axial centers x1 shows drawing 3 and drawing 4 by rolling-element 23 comrades which adjoin each other again, it is arranged at the retrose. Furthermore, while an annular crevice is set up between a turret 9 and the outer-ring-

of-spiral-wound-gasket structure 26 by the side of housing 2, the light-gage circle tubed cage 28 in alignment with this is formed in this crevice, and a rolling element 23 is held by this cage 28, two or more pockets for equipping this cage 28 with these rolling elements 23 individually at the peripheral surface according to the arrangement interval of a rolling element 23 --- the hole 29 is formed

[0018] If it furthermore explains in full detail, while the cam follower 8 which engages with cams, such as a GUROBOI dull cam which does not separate and illustrate an interval suitably along with the hoop direction, i.e., a hand of cut, and constitutes a cam mechanism will be formed in the end section of the axis-like turret 9, it puts between the inner circumference of the outer-ring-of-spiral-wound-gasket structure 26, and the annular seal 31 which closes the oil in housing 2 is formed in diameter reduction section 30 periphery of the other end. The outer-ring-of-spiral-wound-gasket structure 26 consists of a plate 32 and an inner plate 33 which separates few gaps inside the outside [this] plate 32, and is put on it ring-like outside. The outside plate 32 is fixed to housing 2 by the unit securing bolt 35 through the flange 34 of a peripheral face while the above-mentioned seal 31 is contacted by the inner skin. The inner plate 33 is fixed to the outside plate 32 with the attachment bolt 36.

[0019] It **** with the rolling contact surface of rolling element 21 of each rolling element 23 arranged by inclining so that it may go to the inner circumference side of the superposition side of the outside plate 32 and the inner plate 33 along with the hoop direction at axis-of-rotation heart x2 of a turret 9, or the annular outside orbital V character-like section 27 is formed for the cross section which separates an end face 22 and few intervals and meets, and this guides rolling of a rolling element 23 from an outside.

[0020] On the other hand, also like the peripheral face of the turret 9 which meets the outside orbital section 27 concerned of the outer-ring-of-spiral-wound-gasket structure 26, it **** with the rolling contact surface of rolling element 21 of each rolling element 23 arranged by inclining along with the hoop direction, or the annular inside orbital V character-like section 25 is formed for the cross section which separates an end face 22 and few intervals and meets, and this guides rolling of a rolling element 23 from the inside. And this inside orbital section 25 is especially formed by making the V character-like circumferential groove which gives direct processing to a turret 9 and meets the peripheral face.

[0021] Moreover, along with those hoop directions, a striation 37 is set to the bottom of the outside orbital section 27 of the shape of V character formed in these outer-rings-of-spiral-wound-gasket structure 26 and a turret 9, and the inside orbital section 25, respectively, and, thereby, the feeding and discarding of the oil to a rolling element 23 are secured.

[0022] furthermore, each pocket by which the inclination direction of the rolling axial center x1 was formed in the cage 28 holding these rolling elements 23 of a retrose --- the periphery portion which faces the rolling contact surface of rolling element 21 of the rolling element 23 with which resembles a hole 29, respectively and it is equipped --- the pocket concerned --- the flange 38 of the shape of a taper jutted out so that the bore of a hole 29 may be narrowed one by one along with a rolling contact surface of rolling element 21 is formed, and a part of rolling contact surface of rolling element 21 is supported by this flange 38 thereby, it faces equipping a cage 28 with a rolling element 23, and a rolling contact surface of rolling element 21 contacts a flange 38 --- as --- an end face 22 --- a pocket --- it will be turned to a hole 29 moreover, this flange 38 --- a pocket --- directivity should be given to the configuration of a hole 29, from one side of a cage 28, insert a rolling element 23, he be barred by the flange 38 from another side, and insertion should do it --- there is nothing and it has come That is, while two or more rolling elements 23 are inserted and held from a direction which is different in a cage 28 so that the sense of those rolling contact surfaces of rolling element 21 that roll to the outside orbital section 27 and the inside orbital section 25 may differ, the flange 38 which supports those rolling contact surfaces of rolling element 21 is formed in the cage 28 along the path of insertion of these rolling elements 23.

[0023] Thus, if it is in a cam mechanism equipped with the constituted cloth roller bearing 20 it is forming a direct circumferential groove in the periphery of a turret 9, and making the inside orbital V character-like section 25 preferably, in processing of a turret 9, at processing of a

turret 9, and the stage getting mixed up. The processing center of the inside orbital section 25 can be completely [as the processing center of a turret 9] in agreement, therefore can make in agreement axis-of-rotation heart x2 of a turret 9, and the heart of the inside orbital section 25 of the cloth roller bearing 20, and can eliminate these position gaps.

[0024] Moreover, since it is directly processed into the turret 9 which are rigid high parts and the inside orbital section 25 was formed, the inside orbital section 25 near a perfect circle without processing distortion can be formed. Moreover, when commercial elegance is attached like before, it can originate in irregularity, such as an inner ring of spiral wound gasket, and can be distorted in the inside orbital section, and the problem that deformation will occur can also be solved.

[0025] Thus, if it is in this operation form, by forming the direct inside orbital section 25 to a turret 9, the factor of precision degradation in the conventional bearing structure can be canceled at once, and a cam mechanism with a very high movement precision can be made.

[0026] Moreover, it is inclined and arranged so that the rolling axial center x1 may go to axis-of-rotation heart x2 of a turret 9, and -- again -- the pocket of a cage 28, since the inclination direction of the rolling axial center x1 of what the path of insertion is regulated and adjoin each other with a hole 29 is equipped with the rolling element 23 made into a retrose and is constituted Thrust loading and the radial road which act on a turret 9 only by the single cloth roller bearing 20 can be supported at once, and, thereby, a cam mechanism with few attachment errors can consist of simple structures.

[0027] Furthermore, the above-mentioned pocket -- the pocket of the gestalt of the size which can equip with a rolling element 23 from any [of a cage 28] side about the gestalt of a hole 29 as shown in drawing 5 (a) -- the case where it considers as a hole 29 -- a pocket -- the aperture of a hole 29 becomes large and becomes easy to produce backlash in a rolling element 23. Moreover, since a rolling element 23 cannot restrain movement in the various directions of a cage 28, considering a cage 28, it is easy to produce a backlash in a cage 28; moreover, the pocket from the path of insertion of a rolling element 23 -- it is shown in drawing 5 (b) which looked at the hole 29 -- as -- a rolling element 23 -- a pocket -- it will contact only by the hole 29 and about one point, it becomes a line contact in alignment with a rolling contact surface of rolling element 21, and becomes easy to produce an oil film piece

[0028] On the other hand, with this operation gestalt, as shown in drawing 6 (a), by the flange 38, the unnecessary crevice between rolling elements 23 can be narrowed, and backlash decreases. Moreover, considering a cage 28, it can prevent putting a cage 28 between the rolling element 23 inserted from a direction which is different as shown in drawing 7, preventing the backlash of a cage 28, and this interfering with a turret 9 or the outer-ring-of-spiral-wound-gasket structure 26; moreover, the pocket from the path of insertion (refer to drawing 6 (a)) of a rolling element 23 -- it is shown in drawing 6 (b) which looked at the hole 29 -- as -- a pocket -- if a hole 29 is made to meet the rolling contact surface of rolling element 21 of a rolling element 23, is incurved and is formed in the thick direction of a cage 28 -- a rolling element 23 -- a pocket -- it can change into the state where a hole 29, field contact, or the almost uniform crevice was maintained, and good oil film And the movement precision of a cam mechanism can be further raised by the oil film formation with these good, backlash prevention of a cage 28, and backlash prevention of a rolling element 23.

[0029] The example of the cam mechanisms 1c and 1d equipped with the cloth roller bearing 20 explained above and the rotary table equipment 61 using the same cam mechanism is shown in drawing 8 -- drawing 11.

[0030] What was shown in drawing 8 can arrange a turret 9 with a cantilevered suspension gestalt by replacing with the taper roller bearing 6 of cam mechanism 1a of above-mentioned drawing 20 and drawing 21, and adopting the cloth roller bearing 20 concerned which is cam mechanism 1c which equipped with and constituted the above-mentioned cloth roller bearing 20, and can support a radial road and thrust loading at once. In including the turret 9 concerned in housing 2, attachment work is [that what is necessary is to attach even the outer-ring-of-spiral-wound-gasket structure 26 which constitutes the cloth roller bearing 20 to a turret 9, to unit-size as an output-shaft section unit 39 and just to attach a plate 32 in housing 2 by the unit

securing bolt 35 outside the outer-ring-of-spiral-wound-gasket structure 26] also easy. [0031] It is 1d of cam mechanisms which replaced with the supporting structure using the cam followers 8 and 12 of cam mechanism 1b of above-mentioned drawing 22 and drawing 23, and were equipped with the above-mentioned cloth roller bearing 20 which was shown in drawing 9. It can support by the cloth roller bearing 20 concerned in the one center section of the turret 9 of the output-shaft section unit 39, 40 are a sealant among drawing 11.

[0032] It is rotary table equipment 61 which was shown in drawing 10 and drawing 11. The driven shaft 62 is supported by the taper roller bearing 60 free [rotation] to housing 63. The roller-gear cam 64 as a cam is formed in this driven shaft 62.

[0033] The rotary table 65 is supported by the cloth roller bearing 20 free [rotation] focusing on the axis of rotation 66 to housing 63. The cloth roller bearing 20 is constituted by the outside plate 32, the inner plate 33, a rolling element 23, and the inside orbital section 25 directly formed in the rotary table 65. Here, the outside plate 32 is being fixed to housing 63 by the unit securing bolt, and the inner plate 33 is being fixed to the outside plate 32 with the attachment bolt. Two or more cam followers 67 are formed [the periphery section] in the rotary table 65 at the radial. These cam followers 67 have geared with the roller-gear cam 64 prepared in the driven shaft 62. The oil for carrying out the lubrication of the roller-gear cam 64 and the cam follower 67 is prepared in the opening section 95 in housing 63. This oil is having exsorption out of rotary table equipment 61 prevented by a seal 90 and O ring 80.

[0034] If a driven shaft 62 drives by the driving means which are not illustrated, such as a motor, a driven shaft 62 will rotate to housing 63. If a driven shaft 62 rotates, the roller-gear cam 64 will also be rotated, through the cam follower 67 which has geared with this, rotation driving force is transmitted to a rotary table 65, and a rotary table 65 rotates the axis of rotation 66 as a center.

[0035] Moreover, below, drawing 12 -- drawing 22 are used and explained about the various examples of the attachment structure of a turret. The example corresponding to cam mechanism 1c of drawing 8 in drawing 12 -- drawing 15, drawing 16 -- drawing 19 are the examples corresponding to 1d of cam mechanisms of drawing 9.

[0036] It is the type which that of drawing 12 (a) is the same as that of the attachment structure shown in drawing 1, attaches toward the inner plate 33 from the outside plate 32, and screws in a bolt 36, and after attaching the output-shaft section unit 39 to housing 2 by the unit securing bolt 35, it has come to be able to carry out tightening of the cloth roller bearing 20 portion. In this case, the crevice for tightening is set up between the outside plate 32 and the inner plate 33, and it can back-adjust now to it. It is the type which that of drawing 12 (b) is the same as that of the attachment structure shown in drawing 8, attaches toward the outside plate 32 from the inner plate 33, and screws in a bolt 36, and it is combined so that the inside plate 33 and the outside plate 32 may be attached in this case and it may stick with a bolt 36.

[0037] It is the type with which the taper-like fitting section 41 is formed with the attachment structure shown in drawing 13 between the outside plates 32 attached in housing 2 and this housing 2 by the unit securing bolt 35, and centering of the outside plate 32, as a result the output-shaft section unit 39 is carried out by conclusion of the unit securing bolt 35 to the hole 24 of housing 2.

[0038] The attachment structure shown in drawing 14 is a type (refer to (a)) which ***** the both sides of the outside plate 32 and the inner plate 33 in housing 2 by the single unit securing bolt 35, can fix inside and the outside plates 32 and 33 at once to housing 2 by this, and can attach the output-shaft section unit 39. While both the outside plate 32 and the inner plate 33 are formed in the shape of [which is dedicated in housing 2] a barrel. The annular flanges 42 and 43 which the unit securing bolt 35 penetrates are formed in the periphery marginal part of these inside and the outside plates 32 and 33, and it puts between this between this flange 42 and 43. a ring-like color -- a member 44 can be formed (refer to (b)) and the size of a striation 37 can be adjusted now

[0039] While the shape of a barrel by which the inner plate 33 mentioned above is dedicated in housing 2 is formed, the attachment structure shown in drawing 15 A member 45 and the outside plate 32 are attached in the state of a laminating, the inner plate 33 interior of the shape of this

barrel -- a ring-like color -- a color -- a part of outside raceway surface 27 forms in a member 45 -- having -- moreover, the outside plate 32 and the inner plate 33 -- among those, it is mutually screwed in the major-diameter screw section 46 formed in the periphery, respectively. The inner plate 33 is fixed to housing 2 by the unit securing bolt 35 through the flange 47 of the periphery marginal part, and the output-shaft section unit 39 is attached. moreover, the outside plate 32 is screwed in from the method of the outside of housing 2 to the inner plate 33 by the major-diameter screw section 46 -- having -- coming -- *** -- this bell-and-spigot operation -- a color -- a member 45 is forced or loosened to the inner plate 33, and cloth roller bearing 20 can be set now

[0040] On the other hand, the attachment structure shown in drawing 19 fixes the cloth roller bearing 20 to the closing portion of housing 2 from drawing 16 for 1d of cam mechanisms of the type shown in drawing 9.

[0041] The attachment structure shown in drawing 16 is a type which attaches the output-shaft section unit 39 in housing 2 by ***** of these plates 32 and 33 as is made to penetrate the inner plate 33 and is made to screw further some of two or more attachment bolts 36 which are screwed toward the inner plate 33 from the outside plate 32 which constitutes the outer-ring-of-spiral-wound-gasket structure 26, and unify these plates 32 and 33 to housing 2.

[0042] While the attachment structure shown in drawing 17 screws in a plate 32 and the attachment bolt 36 which combines 33 comrades toward the outside plate 32 from the inner plate 33. Thus, it is the type which fixed the unified output-shaft section unit 39 by the unit securing bolt 35 which penetrates the inner plate 33 from the outside plate 32, and reaches housing 2. In this case, it is combined so that the inner plate 33 and the outside plate 32 may be attached and may be stuck with a bolt 36.

[0043] While the attachment structure shown in drawing 18 screws in a plate 32 and the attachment bolt 36 which combines 33 comrades toward the inner plate 33 from the outside plate 32. Thus, it is the type fixed to housing 2 by the unit securing bolt 35 through the periphery portion 48 of the inner plate 33 which formed the unified output-shaft section unit 39 by the bigger dimension than the outside plate 32. In this case, the crevice in which tightening is possible is set up between the outside plate 32 and the inner plate 33, and it can back-adjust now to it.

[0044] The attachment structure shown in drawing 19 is the modification of the attachment structure of drawing 18, and is a type with which the taper-like fitting section 49 is formed between the inner plates 33 attached in housing 2 and this housing 2 by the unit securing bolt 35, and the inner plate 33, as a result the output-shaft section unit 39 are positioned by conclusion of the unit securing bolt 35 to housing 2.

[0045] If it was in this operation gestalt, although the case where processed the inside orbital section 25 into a turret 9 directly, formed it in it, and the outside orbital section 27 was formed in the outer-ring-of-spiral-wound-gasket structure 26 attached in the housing 2 side which surrounds a turret 9 was explained Housing 2 has ***** on the contrary, when a turret 9 surrounds this ***** and is attached, the inside orbital section 25 is formed in a housing 2 side, and the outside orbital section 27 is directly processed into a turret 9, and of course, you may make it form.

[0046] The cloth roller bearing 20 concerning this invention explained above is adopted as the cam mechanism which can perform positioning movement highly precise [considering the composition], it can be the most effective, the result can be demonstrated, and a very excellent performance can be demonstrated by applying to a roller-gear cam mechanism equipped with a GUROBOI dull cam which was illustrated with the above-mentioned operation gestalt also in such [again] a cam mechanism.

[0047]

[Effect of the Invention] If it is in the cam mechanism concerning this invention as explained above Since either the outside orbital section or the inside orbital section was formed in the axis-of-rotation object by the circumferential groove which meets the hand of cut of the axis-of-rotation object concerned By setting an axis-of-rotation object at once, and processing these both as they are, it becomes possible to make in agreement the heart of both an axis-of-

rotation object, inside orbital section, or outside orbital section, and these position gaps can be eliminated nearly completely. When this attaches commercial elegance like before, it can originate in irregularity, such as an inner ring of spiral wound gasket, and can be distorted in the inside orbital section, and the problem of deformation occurring can be solved.

[0048] Thus, if it is in this invention, by forming the direct outside orbital section or the inside orbital section to an axis-of-rotation object, the factor of precision degradation in the conventional bearing structure can be canceled at once, and a cam mechanism with a very high movement precision can be made.

[0049] Moreover, in order that two or more rolling elements may change the sense of those rolling contact surface of rolling element that roll to the outside orbital section and the inside orbital section, while being inserted and held from a direction which is different in a cage, the movement precision of a cam mechanism can be further raised by good oil film formation, backlash prevention of a cage, and backlash prevention of a rolling element by having formed the flange which supports those rolling contact surface of rolling element along the path of insertion of these rolling elements to a cage.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

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2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the expansion sectional side elevation for bearing showing 1 operation gestalt of the cam mechanism concerning this invention.
[Drawing 2] It is the front view showing the rolling element and cage with which a part for bearing of drawing 1 is equipped.
[Drawing 3] It is the detailed sectional side elevation showing the cloth roller bearing for bearing of drawing 1.
[Drawing 4] Drawing 3 which shows the cloth roller bearing for bearing of drawing 1 is the detailed sectional side elevation of a different position.
[Drawing 5] It is drawing for explaining the problem of the attachment state of a rolling element and a cage.
[Drawing 6] It is drawing explaining the attachment state of the rolling element for bearing of drawing 1, and a cage.
[Drawing 7] It is the outline sectional side elevation explaining the attachment state of the rolling element for bearing of drawing 1, and a cage of two different positions.
[Drawing 8] It is the sectional side elevation showing an example of the cam mechanism concerning this invention equipped with the bearing structure of drawing 1.
[Drawing 9] It is the sectional side elevation showing other examples of the cam mechanism concerning this invention equipped with the bearing structure of drawing 1.
[Drawing 10] It is the plan of the rotary table equipment which is an example of the cam mechanism concerning this invention equipped with the bearing structure of drawing 1, and is **.
[Drawing 11] It is a Z-Z cross section in drawing 10.
[Drawing 12] It is explanatory drawing showing the example of the installation state of the output-shaft section unit in the cam mechanism of drawing 8.
[Drawing 13] It is the sectional side elevation showing other examples of the installation state of the output-shaft section unit in the cam mechanism of drawing 8.
[Drawing 14] It is explanatory drawing showing other examples of the installation state of the output-shaft section unit in the cam mechanism of drawing 8.
[Drawing 15] It is the sectional side elevation showing other examples of the installation state of the output-shaft section unit in the cam mechanism of drawing 8.
[Drawing 16] It is the sectional side elevation showing the example of the installation state of the output-shaft section unit in the cam mechanism of drawing 9.
[Drawing 17] It is the important section sectional side elevation showing other examples of the installation state of the output-shaft section unit in the cam mechanism of drawing 9.
[Drawing 18] It is the important section sectional side elevation showing other examples of the installation state of the output-shaft section unit in the cam mechanism of drawing 9.
[Drawing 19] It is the important section sectional side elevation showing other examples of the installation state of the output-shaft section unit in the cam mechanism of drawing 9.
[Drawing 20] It is the transverse-plane cross section showing an example of the conventional cam mechanism.

[Drawing 21] It is the sectional side elevation of the cam mechanism shown in drawing 20.
[Drawing 22] It is the transverse-plane cross section showing other examples of the conventional cam mechanism.
[Drawing 23] It is the sectional side elevation of the cam mechanism shown in drawing 22.
[Drawing 24] It is drawing for explaining one trouble of the bearing structure in the former.
[Drawing 25] It is drawing for explaining other troubles of the bearing structure in the former.
[Drawing 26] It is drawing for explaining other troubles of the bearing structure in the former.
[Drawing 27] It is drawing for explaining other troubles of the bearing structure in the former.
[Description of Notations]
2 Housing
8 Cam Follower
9 Turret
20 Cloth Roller Bearing
23 Rolling Element
25 Inside Orbital Section
26 Outer-Ring-of-Spiral-Wound-Gasket Structure
28 Cage

[Translation done.]

出力軸7の周面にその周方向に沿って多数設けられてグロポイダルカム5と係合する第2カムフオロフ8を、当該グロポイダルカム5と干渉しない範囲でハウジング2に取り付けた突起当て部材15とこれに對面するハウジング2の環状部材16との間に彈動自在に嵌み込み、これによりスラスト荷重を支持させるようになっている、このようなカム装置16にあっては、入力軸4の回転を、これらグロポイダルカム5やカムフオロフ8等のカム機構10で運動変換して、出力軸7に所望の運動を行わせることができる。

【0005】
【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところで、近年、電子部品に代表されるように各種部品の小型化、高密度化が進み、これらの生産設備に用いられるカム装置に対する要求精度もきわめて高いレベルとなつてきていて、従来の装置で得られる精度ではこのような要求に応えることが難しい現状にある。

【0006】テーパローラベアリングを用いる 場合も含めて、従来の軸受構造では、ハウジング、出力軸やターレット、市販品である軸受、軸受を取り付けるためにハウジングや出力軸等に形成されるフランジなどのわずかな加工誤差、組立誤差、組立状態、そしてこれら誤差の累積により、カム装置から出力される運動精度を高く確保することができず、再加工や再組立といった作業を何度も繰り返さねばならないという問題があった。

【0007】ここで、軸受構造に対して十分な精度を確保することができない一原因として、一旦組み付けた軸受がその後精度低下を引き起こす原因について説明する。

①出力軸aの軸外形と出力軸aの外周面に接する軸受bの内輪c内面との間に隙間dがある。図24に示すように、出力軸aの軸外形が真円であり、かつまた軸受bの内輪cの内面が真円であっても、軸受bの仕上がり寸法が大きい場合には、組み付けた隙間dができてしまう。この隙間dにより、カム機構で得られた運動で回転する出力軸aの回転中心oと、軸受bの回転中心fとがずれてしまう。これにより、高い運動精度を得ることができなくなる。荷重の移動に伴って隙間dの位置も変動するため、出力軸aと内輪cとの間で摩擦を生じて熱が発生し、結果的に装置寿命を短くしてしまう。

【0008】②出力軸aの軸外形が真円でない、①の隙間を回避するために、通常はしまりばめを用いることが多い。ところが、図25に示すように、出力軸aの軸外形が真円でない、わずかも凹みがあった場合には、たとえ軸受bの内輪cが十分な精度であったとしても、これを出力軸aに組み付けた時点で、出力軸aの軸外形と同じような凹みが内輪cに現れ、軸受体gが回転する軌道面hを歪ませてしまう。回転軸gが軌道面h上を回転する際、この凹みのために、軌道面hに強く接触する箇所と、接触が得られない箇所とができ、このために回転

【特許請求の範囲】
【請求項1】 カム機構によって回転される回転軸体を支持体に回転自在に支持する軸受を備えたカム装置において、上記軸受を、外側軌道部、内側軌道部、これら外側軌道部と内側軌道部との間で回転する複数の駆動体、並びにこれら外側軌道部と内側軌道部との間に配置され該駆動体を保持する保持器とからなるクロスローラ軸受とし、上記外側軌道部もしくは内側軌道部のいずれか一方を、上記回転軸体に当該回転軸体の回転方向に沿う周溝で形成したことを特徴とするカム装置。

【請求項2】 上記複数の駆動体は、上記外側軌道部および上記内側軌道部に対して回転するそれらの駆動面の向きを異ならせるために、上記保持器に異なる方向から挿入されて保持されるとともに、上記保持器には、それら駆動体の挿入方向に沿って、それらの駆動面を支持する溝部が形成されていることを特徴とする請求項1に記載のカム装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】
【0001】
【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、軸受部分の組立精度を向上させて、出力される運動の精度を高く確保することができきるカム装置に関する。

【0002】
【従来の技術】周知通り、運動などの各種の運動を創り出すカム装置においては、回転運動を伝達する入力軸や出力軸等は、その軸方向に沿って互いに間隔を隔てて設けられた2つの軸受によって回転自在に支持されている。このような構成により入・出力軸等に作用するスラスト荷重やラジアル荷重を支持するのが一般的である。特に高い精度でこれら入力軸や出力軸等を支持する場合

には、テーパローラベアリングも用いられている。

【0003】図20および図21に示したカム装置1aは、ハウジング3に左右一対のテーパローラベアリング3を介して回転自在に支持された入力軸4にグロポイダルカム5を設けるとともに、当該入力軸4と直交する配置で、ハウジング2に前後一対のテーパローラベアリング6を介して回転自在に支持された出力軸7に、グロポイダルカム5と係合するカムフオロフ8を有するターレット9を設け、入力軸4の回転を、これらグロポイダルカム5やカムフオロフ8等のカム機構10で運動変換して、出力軸7に所望の運動をさせるようになっている。

【0004】また図22および図23に示したカム装置1bは、入力軸4については上記カム装置1aと同様であったが、出力軸7については上記カム装置1aと同様に面接触するリング状に形成されている。このカム装置1bでは、出力軸7に作用するスラスト荷重とラジアル荷重をハウジング2側に支持させるために、出力軸7の端面にその周方向に沿って多数設けた第1カムフオロフ12を、出力軸7の回転方向に沿う、ハウジング2の周面に13に階段させてラジアル荷重を支持させるとともに、

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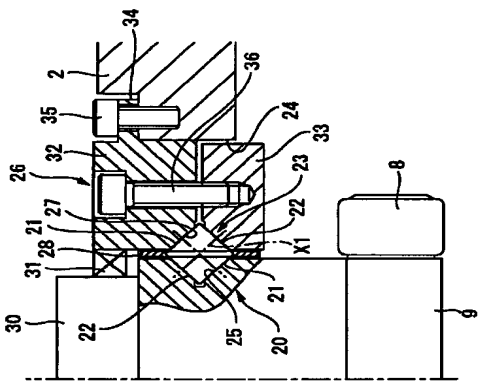
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(54) 発明の名称 カム装置

(57) 【要約】
【課題】 軸受部分の組み上がり精度を向上させて、出力される運動の精度を高く確保することができるカム装置を提供する。

【解決手段】 カムフオロフ8などのカム機構に回転運動を出力しあるいはカム機構から回転運動が入力されるターレット9をハウジング2に回転自在に支持する軸受を備えたカム装置において、軸受を、外輪構造体26、内側軌道部25、これら外輪構造体26と内側軌道部25との間で回転する複数の駆動体23、並びにこれら外輪構造体26と内側軌道部25とからなるクロスローラ軸受23を保持する保持器28とからなるクロスローラ軸受23とし、外輪構造体26を、ハウジング2に取り付けるとともに、内側軌道部25を、ターレット9に当接ターレット9の回転方向に沿う周溝で形成した。



が安定せず、また回転中心も一定しないことから、運動精度を高く確保することもできない。そしてまた、駆動体gと軌道面hとが強く接触する箇所では摩擦も激しく、装置寿命を短くしている。

【0009】④軸受bの内輪cの面に凹凸がある。上記②とは別のパターンで、図26(a)の出力軸a装着前および(b)の出力軸a装着後に示すように、内輪cの内面に凹凸があった場合には、出力軸aの軸外形が真円であったとしても、当該出力軸aによって内輪c内部が凸部が押し出されて、反対側の内輪cの軌道面hに凹凸が形成されてしまい、結果的に内輪cの軌道面hに凹凸が現れることとなって上記②と同様の問題を生ずる。

【0010】④軸受bの端面iが出力軸aに対して直角とならない。図27に示すように、軸受bを固定するために、通常はフランジ等の突き当て部jに軸受bの端面iを突き当てるようにしている。軸受bを突き当て部jに突き当てたときに、この突き当て部jに加工残りがあつたり、塵埃や切り粉等を挟み込んでしまった場合に、この結果起こる運動精度の低下は、上記①の状況と類似していて、出力軸aの回転中心eに対して軸受bの回転中心fが傾いた状態となって、安定した回転を得ることはできない。以上は、出力軸aとこれに組み付けられる軸受bの内輪cとの関係が発生する。

【0011】そして、このように叩きだされている高精度タイプの軸受を用いても、種々の原因により、カム装置から出力される運動精度を高く確保することが難しく、高精度を実現することができず、技術の案出が望まれている。

【0012】そこで、本発明はかかる従来の課題に鑑み、成されたもので、軸受部分の組み上がり精度を向上させて、出力される運動の精度を高く確保することができ、カム装置を駆動することを目的とする。

【0013】【課題を解決するための手段】かかる目的を達成するために本発明のカム装置においては、カム機構によって回転される回転軸体を支持体に回転自在に支持する軸受を備えたカム装置において、上記軸受を、外側軌道部、内側軌道部、これら外側軌道部と内側軌道部との間で駆動する複数の駆動体、並びにこれら外側軌道部と内側軌道部との間に配置されて該駆動体を保持する保持器とからなるクロスローラ軸受とし、上記外側軌道部もしくは内側軌道部のいずれか一方を、上記回転軸体と当該回転軸体の回転方向に沿う周縁で形成したことを特徴とする。【0014】また、上記複数の駆動体は、上記外側軌道部および上記内側軌道部に対して駆動するそれらの駆動体の向きを異ならせるために、上記保持器に異なる方向から挿入されて保持されるとともに、上記保持器には、それら駆動体の挿入方向に沿って、それらの駆動体を支持する箇所が形成されていることを特徴とする。

適宜間隔を隔てて、図示しないプロボイダルカム等のカムに係合されてカム機構を構成するカムプロフィールが設けられるとともに、他端部の緩衝部30外周には、外輪構造体26の内周との間に挟み込んで、ハウジング2内側のオイルを封止する環状のシール31が設けられる。外輪構造体26は、リング状の外プレート32と、この外プレート32の内側にわずかなギャップを隔て重ね合わされた、内プレート33とから構成される。外プレート32は、その内周面に上記シール31が当接されるとともに、外周面のフランジ部34を介してユニークリ固定がなされ、ハウジング2に固定される。内プレート33は、組み付けボルト36により外プレート32に固定される。

【0019】外プレート32と内プレート33との重ね合わせ面の内周側にはその周方向に沿って、ターレット9の回転軸心x2に向かうように傾斜して配置された各駆動体23の駆動面21と駆接し、あるいは端面22とわずかな間隔を隔てて対面する断面がV字状の、環状外側軌道部27が形成され、これにより駆動体23の駆動を外側から案内するようになっている。

【0020】他方、外輪構造体26の当該外側軌道部27と対面するターレット9の外周面にも同様にその周方向に沿って、傾斜して配置された各駆動体23の駆動面21と駆接し、あるいは端面22とわずかな間隔を隔てて対面する断面がV字状の、環状内側軌道部25が形成され、これにより駆動体23の駆動を内側から案内するようになっている。そして特にこの内側軌道部25は、ターレット9に対して直接加工を施してその外周面に沿うV字状の間隔を作り出すことで形成される。

【0021】また、たれ外輪構造体26およびターレット9に形成されるV字状の外側軌道部27および内側軌道部25の底にはそれぞれ、それらの周方向に沿って細溝37が設けられ、これにより駆動体23へのオイルの給排が確保されるようになっている。

【0022】さらに、駆動軸心x1の傾斜方向が逆向きにこの駆動体23を保持する保持器28に形成された各ボケット孔29には、それぞれに装着される駆動体23の駆動面21と向かい合う周縁部分に、当該ボケット孔29の内径を駆動面21に沿って順次狭めるように張り出すテーパー状の唇部38が形成され、この唇部38によって駆動面21の一部が支持されるようになっている。これにより、保持器28へ駆動体23を装着する際に、駆動面21が唇部38に当接するように端面22がボケット孔29に向けられることになる。また、この唇部38によってボケット孔29の形状に方向性が与えられ、駆動体23は保持器28の一方からは挿入可能で、他方からは唇部38に妨げられて、挿入がなされないようになっている。すなわち、複数の駆動体23は、外側軌道部27および内側軌道部25に対して駆動するそれらの駆動面21の向きが異なるように、保持器

28に異なる方向から挿入されて保持されるとともに、保持器28には、それら駆動体23の挿入方向に沿って、それらの駆動面21を支持する箇所38が形成されている。

【0023】このように構成されたクロスローラ軸受20を備えるカム装置においては、ターレット9の加工にあたって、好ましくはターレット9の加工と相前後する時期に、ターレット9の外周に直縁円周を形成してV字状の内側軌道部25を作り出すようにすることで、内側軌道部25の加工中心はターレット9の加工中心と完全に一致し、従ってターレット9の回転軸心x2とクロスローラ軸受20の内側軌道部25の芯とを一致させることができ、これらの位置ずれを排除することができる。【0024】また、剛性の高い部品であるターレット9に直接加工して内側軌道部25を形成するようにしたことで、加工歪みのない真円に近い内側軌道部25を形成することができ、また、従来のように市販品を組み付けた際に、内輪等の凹凸に起因して内側軌道部に歪み変形が発生してしまうという問題も解決することができる。【0025】このように本実施形態においては、ターレット9に対して直縁内側軌道部25を形成することにより、従来の軸受構造における精度劣化の要因を一挙に解消することができ、きわめて運動精度の高いカム装置を作り出すことができる。

【0026】また、駆動軸心x1がターレット9の回転軸心x2に向かうように傾斜して配置され、かつまた保持器28のボケット孔29によって挿入方向が規制され、隣り合うもの同士の駆動軸心x1の傾斜方向が逆向きと成されて、成されているので、単一のクロスローラ軸受20のみでターレット9に作用するスラスト荷重およびラジアル荷重を一挙に支持することができ、これによりシンプルな構造で組み付け駆動の少ないカム装置を構成することができ、

【0027】さらに、上記ボケット孔29の形態に関して、図5(a)に示すように、駆動体23を保持器28のいずれの側からも装着できる大きさの形態のボケット孔29とした場合には、ボケット孔29の孔径が大きくなり、駆動体23にガタを生じやすくなる。また保持器28からしても、駆動体23は保持器28のさまざまな方向への移動を拘束することができないため、保持器28にガタツキを生じやすい。また、駆動体23の挿入方向からボケット孔29を見た図5(b)に示すように、駆動体23はボケット孔29とほぼ1点でのみ接触することとなり、駆動面21に沿う線接触となった油膜切れを生じやすくなる。

【0028】これに対して本実施形態では図6(a)に示すように、唇部38によって駆動体23との間の必要な隙間を狭めることができ、ガタが少なくなる。また保持器28からしても、図7に示すように異なる方向から挿入される駆動体23に保持器28が挟み込まれるこ

周縁部に接装のカムフロア67が放射状に設けられている。これらのカムフロア67は、被駆動軸62に設けられているローギヤカム64と噛み合っている。ハウジング63の内空腔95には、ローギヤカム64及びカムフロア67を隠すための油が貯けられている。この油は、シール90及びOリング80により回転テーブル装置61外への漏出を防止されている。

【0034】モータ等の駆動手段により被駆動軸62が駆動されると、被駆動軸62は、ハウジング63に対して回転する。被駆動軸62が回転するとローギヤカム64も回転し、これと噛み合っているカムフロア67を介して、回転駆動力が回転テーブル65に伝達され、回転テーブル65が回転軸66を中心として回転する。

【0035】また以下に、ターレットの取付構造の全概実施例について、図12～図22を用いて説明する。図12～図15は、図8のカム装置1cに対応する例、図16～図19は図9のカム装置1dに対応する例である。

【0036】図12(a)は図1に示した取付構造と同様であって、外プレート32から内プレート33に向かって組み付けられるカム6をねじ込むタイプであり、出力軸部ユニット39をハウジング22にユニット固定部分35で組み付けた後にクロスローラ軸受20部分を増し締めできるようなっている。この場合、外プレート32と内プレート33との間には、増し締めのための隙間が設定され、後調整できるようになっている。図12(b)は図8に示した取付構造と同様であって、内プレート33から外プレート32に向かって組み付けられるカム6をねじ込むタイプであり、この場合内プレート33と外プレート32とは組み付けボルト36によって密着するように接合されるようになっている。

【0037】図13に示した取付構造では、ハウジング2とこのハウジング22にユニット固定ボルト35で取り付けられる外プレート32との間に、テーパ状の嵌合部41が形成されていて、ユニット固定ボルト35の締結によってハウジング2の穴部24に対して外プレート32、ひいては出力軸部ユニット39がセンタリングされるタイプである。

【0038】図14に示した取付構造は、外プレート32と内プレート33の双方を単一のユニット固定ボルト35によってハウジング22に締めつけるタイプ(参照)であり、これにより内・外プレート32、33を一緒にハウジング22に対して固定して出力軸部ユニット39を取り付けることができる。外プレート32および内プレート33はともにハウジング22内に納められる筒体状に形成されるとともに、これら内・外プレート32、33の外周縁部にはユニット固定ボルト35が貫通される環状のフランジ部42、43間にはこれに噛み込みで、リ

ング状のカラ一部材44が設けられ(参照)、細溝37の寸法を調整することができるようにしている。

【0039】図15に示した取付構造は、上述した内プレート33がハウジング22内に納められる筒体状の形成されるとともに、この筒体状の内プレート33内部に、リング状のカラ一部材45と外プレート32とが環状状態で組み付けられ、カラ一部材45に外側軌道面27の一部が形成され、また外プレート32と内プレート32とはそれらの内外周にそれぞれ形成された大径ネジ部46で互いに接合されるようになっている。内プレート33は、その外周縁部のフランジ部47を介してユニット固定ボルト35によりハウジング22に固定されて、出力軸部ユニット39が取り付けられる。また外プレート32は、大径ネジ部46によりハウジング22外方から内プレート33に対してねじ込まれるようになっていて、このねじ込み操作によりカラ一部材45を内プレート32に対して押し付けたり締めたりして、クロスローラ軸受20のセパレータを実施できるようになっている。

【0040】他方、図16から図19に示した取付構造は図9に示したタイプのカム装置1dを対象として、クロスローラ軸受20をハウジング22の間隙部分に固定するようになっている。

【0041】図16に示した取付構造は、外輪構造体26を締結する外プレート32から内プレート33へ向かって接合されてこれらプレート32、33を一体化する複数の組み付けボルト36の一部を、内プレート33を貫通させてさらにハウジング22へ嵌合できるようにし、これらプレート32、33の共締めにより出力軸部ユニット39をハウジング22に取り付けるタイプである。

【0042】図17に示した取付構造は、プレート32、33同士を接合する組み付けボルト36を、内プレート33から外プレート32に向かってねじ込むとともに、このようにして一体化された出力軸部ユニット39を外プレート32から内プレート33を貫通してハウジング22に密着するユニット固定ボルト35で固定するようしたタイプであり、この場合内プレート33と外プレート32とは組み付けボルト36によって密着するように接合されるようになっている。

【0043】図18に示した取付構造は、プレート32、33同士を接合する組み付けボルト36を、外プレート32から内プレート33に向かってねじ込むとともに、このようにして一体化された出力軸部ユニット39を、外プレート32よりも大きな外形状で形成した内プレート33の外周部分48を介してユニット固定ボルト35でハウジング22に固定するようにしたタイプである。この場合、外プレート32と内プレート33との間には、増し締め可能な隙間が設定されて、後調整できるようにしている。

【0044】図19に示した取付構造は図18の取付構造の変形例であって、ハウジング22とこのハウジング22にユニット固定ボルト35で取り付けられる内プレート33との間に、テーパ状の嵌合部49が形成されていて、ユニット固定ボルト35の締結によってハウジング22に対して内プレート33、ひいては出力軸部ユニット39が位置決めされるタイプである。

【0045】本実施形態においては、内側軌道部25をターレット9に直接加工して形成し、外側軌道部27の方を、ターレット9を囲繞するハウジング22に取り付けられた外輪構造体26に形成する場について説明したが、反対にハウジング2が軸状態を有し、ターレット9がこの軸状態を囲繞して取り付けられる場合には、内側軌道部25をハウジング22側に形成し、外側軌道部27の方をターレット9に直接加工して形成するようにしても良いことはもちろんである。

【0046】以上説明した本発明にかかわるクロスローラ軸受20はその構成からして、高精度の位置決め運動を行うことが可能なカム機構に採用して最も有効である。これを増強し、そしてまたこのようなカム機構の中でも、上記実施形態で例示したようなグローバルカムを備えるローギヤカム機構に適用することできわめて優秀な性能を発揮させることができる。

【0047】

【発明の効果】以上説明したように本発明に係るカム装置においては、外側軌道部もしくは内側軌道部のいずれかを、回転軸体に当該回転軸体の回転方向に沿う周縁で形成するようにしたので、回転軸体を一度センタリングしてそのままこれら両者の加工を行うことにより回転軸体と内側軌道部もしくは外側軌道部の両者の芯を一致させることが可能となり、これらの位置ずれをほぼ完全に排除することができる。これにより、従来のように市販品を組み付けた際に、内輪等の凹凸に起因して内側軌道部に歪み変形が発生してしまう等の問題を解決することができる。

【0048】このように本発明においては、回転軸体に対して直接外側軌道部もしくは内側軌道部を形成することにより、従来の軸受構造における精度劣化の要因を一定に解消することができ、きわめて運動精度の高いカム装置を作り出すことができる。

【0049】また、複数の回転軸体が、外側軌道部および内側軌道部に対して駆動するそれらの回転面の向きを異ならせるために、保持器に異なる方向から挿入されて保持されるとともに、保持器にそれら回転体の挿入方向に沿って、それらの回転面を支持する溝部を形成したことにより、良好な油膜形成、保持器のガタツキ防止、回転体のガタ防止によって、さらにカム装置の運動精度を向上させることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明に係るカム装置の一実施形態を示す軸受

部分の拡大断面図である。

【図2】図1の軸受部分に装着される転動体および保持器を示す正面図である。

【図3】図1の軸受部分のクロスローラ軸受を示す詳細断面図である。

【図4】図1の軸受部分のクロスローラ軸受を示す、図3とは異なる位置の詳細断面図である。

【図5】転動体と保持器の組み付け状態の問題を説明するための図である。

【図6】図1の軸受部分の転動体と保持器との組み付け状態を説明する図である。

【図7】図1の軸受部分の転動体と保持器との組み付け状態を説明する、2つの異なる位置の最終断面図である。

【図8】図1の軸受構造を備えた本発明に係るカム装置の一例を示す断面図である。

【図9】図1の軸受構造を備えた本発明に係るカム装置の他の例を示す断面図である。

【図10】図1の軸受構造を備えた本発明に係るカム装置の一例である回転テーブル装置の平面図である。

【図11】図10におけるZ-Z断面図である。

【図12】図8のカム装置における出力軸部ユニットの取り付け状態の例を示す説明図である。

【図13】図8のカム装置における出力軸部ユニットの取り付け状態の他の例を示す説明図である。

【図14】図8のカム装置における出力軸部ユニットの取り付け状態の他の例を示す説明図である。

【図15】図8のカム装置における出力軸部ユニットの取り付け状態の他の例を示す断面図である。

【図16】図9のカム装置における出力軸部ユニットの

取り付け状態の例を示す断面図である。

【図17】図9のカム装置における出力軸部ユニットの取り付け状態の他の例を示す要部断面図である。

【図18】図9のカム装置における出力軸部ユニットの取り付け状態の他の例を示す要部断面図である。

【図19】図9のカム装置における出力軸部ユニットの取り付け状態の他の例を示す要部断面図である。

【図20】従来のカム装置の一例を示す正面断面図である。

【図21】図20に示すカム装置の断面図である。

【図22】従来のカム装置の他の例を示す正面断面図である。

【図23】図22に示すカム装置の断面図である。

【図24】従来の軸受構造の他の問題点を説明するための図である。

【図25】従来の軸受構造の他の問題点を説明するための図である。

【図26】従来の軸受構造の他の問題点を説明するための図である。

【図27】従来の軸受構造の他の問題点を説明するための図である。

【図28】従来の軸受構造の他の問題点を説明するための図である。

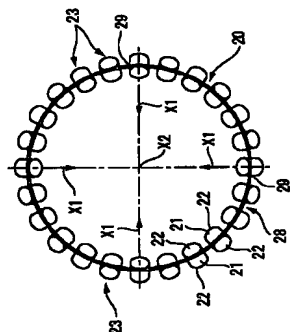
【図29】従来の軸受構造の他の問題点を説明するための図である。

【図30】従来の軸受構造の他の問題点を説明するための図である。

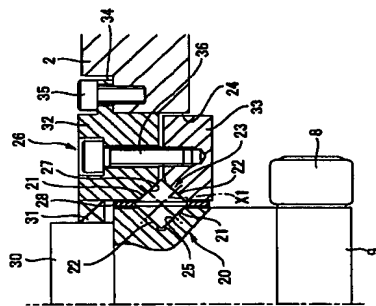
【図31】従来の軸受構造の他の問題点を説明するための図である。

【図32】従来の軸受構造の他の問題点を説明するための図である。

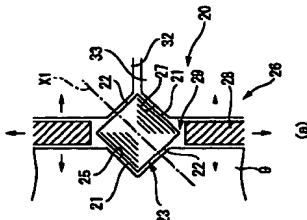
【図2】



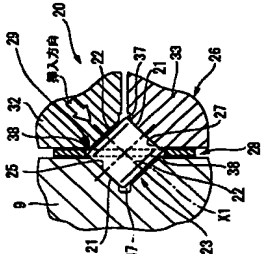
【図11】



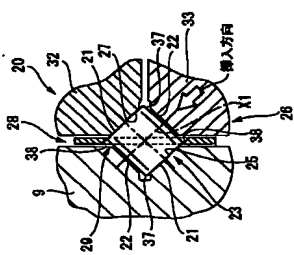
【図5】



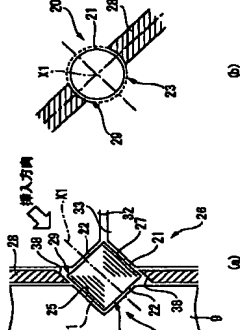
【図4】



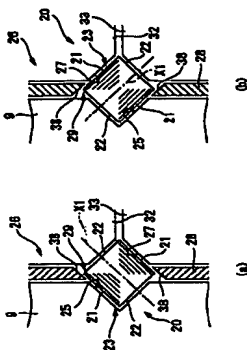
【図3】

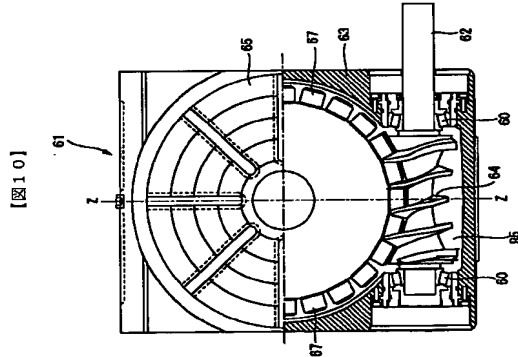
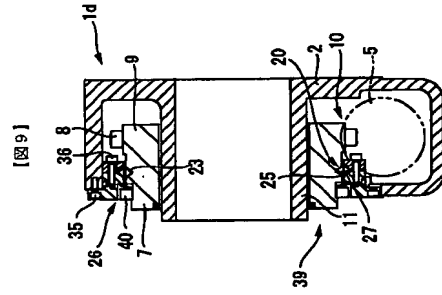


【図6】



【図7】



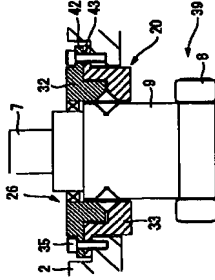
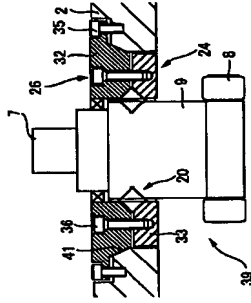


【図9】

【図10】

【図13】

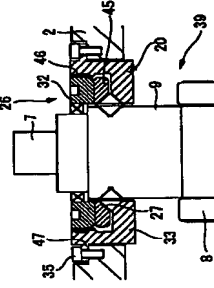
【図14】



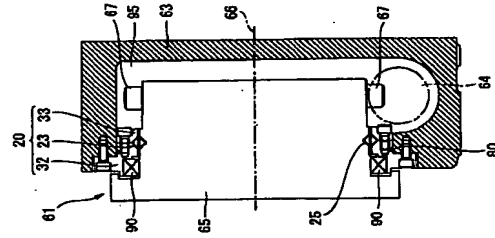
(a)

(b)

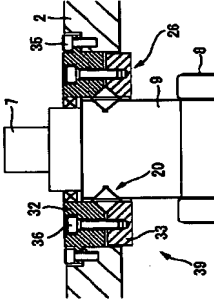
【図15】



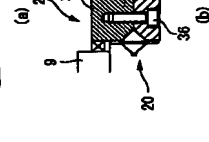
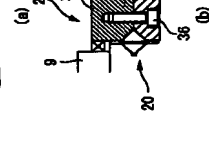
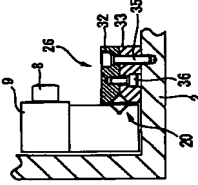
【図11】



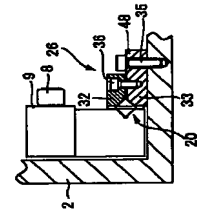
【図12】



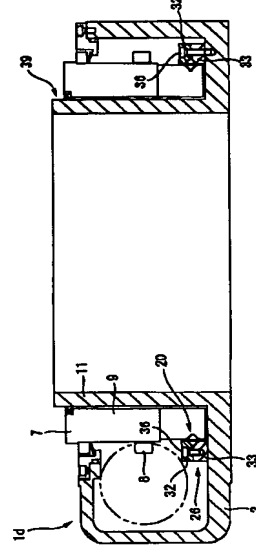
【図17】



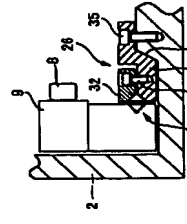
【図18】



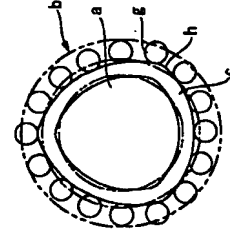
【図16】



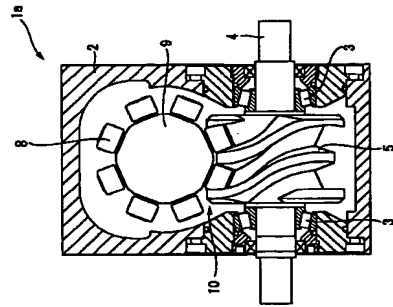
【図19】



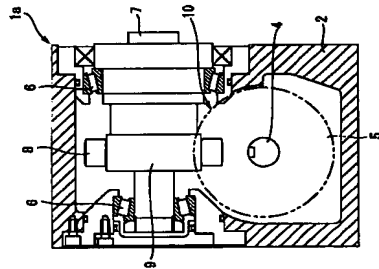
【図25】



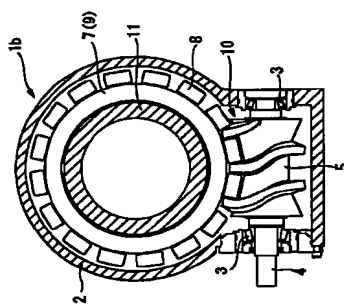
【图20】



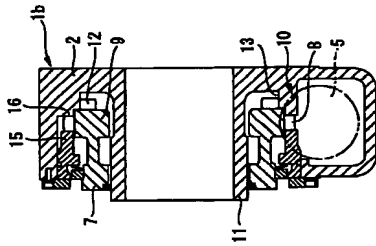
【图21】



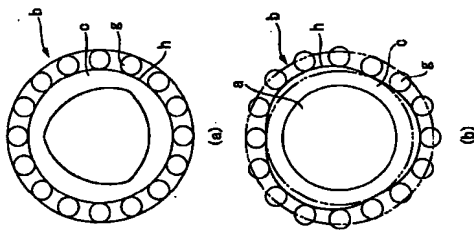
【图22】



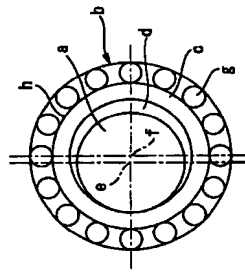
【图23】



【图26】



【图24】



【图27】

